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THE DIRECT ANCESTRY  
AND POSTERITY

OF

Judge Charles Townsend,

A PIONEER OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

With Biographies of the Individuals of the Nineteen Successive Generations thus included, and other Matters of interest to the

TOWNSEND FAMILY,

By

Rev. CHARLES TOWNSEND.



ORANGE, N. J.

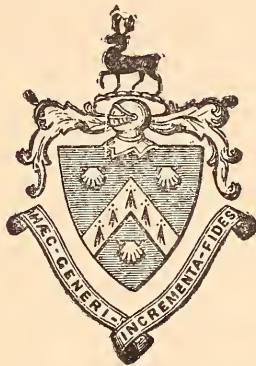
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## THE TOWNSEND COAT OF ARMS.



The coat of arms belonging to us as descendants of Sir Robert Tounshend, Knt., are as follows :

Azure : A chevron ermine between three silver escallops.

Our motto is : "Haec generi incrementa fides"—faith gave these honors to our race, or, in its accepted form of translation, "Ennobled for our fidelity."

The Scallop or Escallop, noted above, is an old and honorable emblem, having been assumed by the pilgrims on their return from the Holy Land, and was adopted as their badge in their expeditions to and from holy places, the shells being originally used as articles to dip water from streams, and soon became a distinguishing mark. The ermine chevrons, of course, denote the element of nobility.

## THE TOWNSHEND COAT OF ARMS.





## NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.



It has always seemed to me that a man should possess as much knowledge as he can acquire, of the personality and history of his ancestors, especially of those on the paternal side, from whom has descended to him the family name and the right to bear the same. This proposition seems a true one, quite irrespective of any possible side-issues of inheritance, material gain or anything of that kind. True, genealogical researches sometimes bring one face to face with persons, careers, episodes in one's ancestry that one might wish had never existed, and the search into the past, as is often charged, may as likely face one up to a gibbet as to a throne. And in all frankness it may be confessed that had such been the case in the present research, it is more than probable that the fruits of this investigation would have been carefully put away in the darkness of perpetual cold-storage.

There are those also, who decry a study of this nature, on the ground that it is un-American, that it savors of class distinction, that it tends to a development of social pharisaism, of snobbish disregard for others, etc., etc., to all of which it may be replied that these objections may be valid, here and there, with certain individuals; like everything else, it depends upon the individual. So that even were these objections true in certain quarters, proof is lacking that they would be true in all quarters, or with all individuals. More often do we find that these so-called evils of genealogical investigation are



urged by those who possess but scant information of their ancestors, and the whole matter largely ridiculed by those who, with greater or less reason, would hesitate at making such a search in their own line of descent. It is beyond peradventure a truth that a man is what *he* is, and not what his *ancestors were*. Worth comes from the present and not from the past. Nevertheless, a worthy past, and an ancestry in that past which stood for intelligence, right, loyalty, honor, and the like, send an inspiration into the present which, if we are receptive to it, adds positive value to the 19th century character. In this way the "noblesse" of preceding centuries is carried over into our day, and makes itself felt in the manner of our thought, and in our habit of life.

Feeling the truth of these sentiments, and wishing for myself, my children, and others a definite knowledge of the family ancestral line, I have spent the summer of 1896 in not only gathering together the scattered facts and histories already known to me as concerning the subject, but also in going into a more exact and precise investigation, whose results I embody in the following pages. Not only have I thus preserved much original information which has come to me, but I am enabled to add to it a very considerable amount of family history which has come into my possession from similar efforts on the part of others. And in saying this I take great pleasure in appending a list of such helps and publications as have been of material assistance to me :

"The Townsend Family of Lynn, in Old and New England,"—by Charles Hervey Townshend.

"The Old Houses of the Ancient Town of Norwich,"  
—by Mary E. Perkins.

"American Ancestry," Vol. 4.

"Burke's Peerage."

"The Townsends,"—by Malcolm Townsend, to whom,

also, I am indebted for the cuts used in this work,  
and

“A Short History of the English Townsends,”—by  
Martin I. Townsend.

These publications have been of material help to me, especially the very exhaustive, complete, and scholarly work of Charles Hervey Townshend, of New Haven, to whose precise and abundantly authenticated researches of Townsend history in England I am largely indebted for information of our particular line of ancestry before the line was moved to this country in 1637. And from these mentioned publications I have made unhesitating availment, sometimes properly accrediting the source, and sometimes not.

As to the scope of my work, as thus supplemented by others, I simply call attention to the fact that it is not intended by any means that this little compilation should be a history of the Townsend family in general, but only a history of that direct line of ancestry, reaching down from father to son, from Roger de Townshende of 1375, to myself, my own children, and others who, like myself, are the direct descendants of Judge Charles Townsend, who was one of the earliest settlers of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. From almost every one of our direct paternal ancestors there were other children beside those entering into the present line under investigation. These “other children” were, in many instances, the perpetuators of other collateral lines of Townsend kindred. But to these other branches, or collateral lines I have paid no attention, but have confined myself entirely to the one line of descent reaching downward, unbroken, from Roger in 1375, to the present generation of descendants from Judge Charles Townsend, of Buffalo, N. Y.

This unbroken line of descent, intact for nineteen

generations, is exhibited on a single page in the following work, and each name is subsequently taken up and dwelt upon in greater or less detail in the pages that follow.

Not a single link in this line of descent is missing ; but in perfect regularity and in unchallenged authenticity the line extends backward from son to father, son to father, from the youngest of this present generation to the original founder of the house in 1375. Knowledge of the American Townsends of our line, from this generation back to Thomas Townsend who came to this country from England in 1637, is not difficult to obtain. Knowledge of the remainder of the line antedating Thomas Townsend and ending at Roger Townsende of 1375 has been obtained and collated by Charles Hervey Townsend, of New Haven, Conn. The facts and histories obtained by him were so obtained as the result of months and years of patient, exhaustive and scholarly investigation in both this country and in England. His history is not a collection of traditions, or rumors, but of facts authenticated in the modern and ancient records kept and preserved in that conservative care and precision which we know characterize matters of this sort in the mother country. And so, though with certain of our ancestors, our knowledge is in some instances scanty and incomplete, yet whatever does appear, appears almost invariably as *history* and not as *tradition*. And thus, from the careful and painstaking researches of Charles Hervey Townsend, of New Haven, supplemented here and there by the other sources mentioned, I have collected, condensed and edited such portions of information as pertain to our own personal and direct line of generation and descent, until that line emerges into such comparatively modern times (say the last two hundred years) that original investigation is made possible.



This work has not only been a labor of interest to myself, but a labor of love, discharged with a sense of responsibility to my children and to our near relatives who share the honor of this same descent; and if now, or in time to come, it meets with their interest and approval, I shall consider my efforts as amply repaid.

I have said that this investigation has been a matter of personal interest to me. This could hardly well be otherwise, nor can others of our blood who peruse these pages fail in this same interest, as we thus trace back our lineage for so unusual a number of generations, covering so long a period of time. And this interest is intensified by the fact that not a single link is missing in this ancestral chain, nor in any instance does there rest the slightest cloud of uncertainty or ambiguity upon any portion of this direct genealogical line. And, moreover, we may read these memoirs with comfort and approval, for although they cover a line of nineteen generations, and a period of 521 years, yet in all that time, from father to son, we find nothing but what adds honor to the name and credit to him or her who bears it.

I am sure that a slight *résumé* of the family as a whole, just here, will be read with feelings free from unjust criticism, or from undue charge of affectation or pride on the part of either the author or his kindred. We cite matters simply as they are, and as mere facts of ancestral history—pleasant to look upon, many of them worthy of emulation, and all of them woven into the warp and woof of a name which none needs blush to own, and all have great reason of gratitude for possession.

Our researches show us that our direct ancestors especially those in England, have, for nearly five hundred years, been of the gentry class, all of them in the best sense aristocratic, and many of them ennobled and made

to be, both by right of birth or dicta of king or queen, of the class known as "the nobles." And though in our Americanism we have some notions of what the best kind of nobility, or aristocracy is, and know that it pertains in the truest sense to self and selfhood, and what one makes of himself, yet it is germane to note that in these nineteen generations of kindred Townsends, and in over five hundred years, there are but two instances (previous to living representatives of the family) of our ancestors being "in trade." History indicates several of them as "gentlemen," some of them as "husbandmen," and many of them as extensive land-owners and holders of large estates, domains and manors. We find in our direct ancestral line that there were members of Parliament, assistants to the House of Lords, King's Sergeant at Laws, Justices, Judges and Barons, members of the King's Privy Council, a Lord Chief Justice, two were knighted—we find town surveyors, constables, a banker and two merchants.

It is a family not lacking in the "romance of history." We find them raising money to carry on English warfares with France, fighting on the historical battle fields of Britain, joying with Henry the VIII. at one of his many marriage receptions, breaking bread with "Good Queen Bess," buried in tombs beneath their own effigies recumbent in sculptured armor, and we even find one of them (a barber in this country, in 1777) advertising to pay "ten shillings a pound for long brown hair." But this same barber, the good and sturdy Nathaniel, was the descendant of a Townsend who, by reason of the faith that was in him, came to the colonies in 1637, and from whom he inherited those strong dispositions of character that made him the leading man of his time in Norwich, Conn.; and though his trade of a barber was ultimately given up by reason of great success in business, yet if he pushed the

razor with the same fidelity that his ancestor Sir Robert Tounshend, Knight, judged the cases in Henry the VIII.'s Court of Common Pleas, or if he weaved his wigs with the same nicety that his ancestor Thomas entertained Queen Elizabeth at dinner, who shall say but that he was equally noble? We need not, however, challenge Nathaniel for his tonsorial art, for a fuller reading of his life discloses that it was but an episode in a career that was full of importance to his fellows and of honor to himself.

CHARLES TOWNSEND.

ORANGE, N. J., March, 1897.





# ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY

of the

## TOWNSEND FAMILY IN ENGLAND

Previous to the known and authenticated beginning in 1375 of the direct ancestral line traced by the author in this compilation.



Hon. Martin I. Townsend begins his brief but interesting history of the Townsend family by the information that upon the conquest of England by the Normans in 1066, her lands were parcelled out by William among the military leaders by whose aid he had accomplished her subjugation. A very large estate in the northwesterly part of the county of Norfolk, in the neighborhood now called Raynham, (River Home) became the property of one De Haville. In 1100 a gentleman by the name of Ludovicus (Louis) came from Normandy, in the train of Henry the 1st, and having married Elizabeth, the daughter and only child of De Haville, settled upon his wife's paternal acres, and adopted the name "Townsend."

In the time of Edward the 1st, e. g., in 1290, there was living in county Norfolk one named Gulielmus, who was designated as living "ad exitum villae" (i. e., at the town's end). This name was subsequently anglicized and is found written in old deeds, "William atte tunne's-end," and ultimately simply William Town'send.

Augustus Jessup, D. D., late of King Edward the 6th School, Norwich, Norfolk, England, informs us that as early as 1292 there lived at Rucham (Rougham) Nor-

folk, in a house "of some pretention, for it had outbuildings attached, and a croft, or enclosed paddock behind, and it abutted on a King's Highway leading from Rougham to Raynham, a certain Walter, son of Richard, son of Thomas Ad-Caput-Ville, (Townsend)." Dr. Jessup says "they got to be called by various names according to the taste of themselves or their neighbors. Sometimes a Walter or a Roger or John is called De Haville, sometimes De Hautville, sometimes ad-Caput-Ville, sometimes Atte-Townsend."

Definite knowledge concerning any individuals of the Townsend family of this early day is very scant indeed, consisting for the most part in the mere appearance of their names, variously spelled, in the ancient records of England's history. Definite and positive history of individual Townsends does not begin much if any before the historical reference to our own direct ancestor, Roger de Townshende, in 1375, whose son Sir Thomas was known to be at Raynham in the year 1398.

As to the name itself, it is evident that it had its origin in being a description merely, of the residential locality of a man or a woman. In other words, our earliest known ancestors lived somewhere near the end of the town, and were so designated. In the early centuries of our family history there seemed to be no fixed and stipulated spelling of the name itself, historians finding existent no less than fifty-seven different modes of spelling it, of which a few are subjoined as curiosities :

de Alta Ville,	Town'send,
Ad-Finem Ville,	Townneyshende,
Ad Exitum Ville, 1200,	ate Bruge-ende,
ate Tuneshende,	de Poudenesende,
Atte Townes-head,	ate Laneande,
Attounsensend,	atte Streteshende,

etc., etc.



THE UNBROKEN ANCESTRAL LINE  
of  
CHARLES TOWNSEND,  
THE TOWNSEND FAMILY OF BUFFALO, N. Y., and others,  
From 1375 to the Present Time.



ROGER DE TOWNSHEND,	.	.	Born about 1375.
He was the father of			
SIR THOMAS DE TOWNSHEND,	.	.	Buried April 1, 1421.
He was the father of			
SIR ROGER TOWNSEND,	.	.	Dates unknown.
He was the father of			
SIR JOHN TOWNSEND,	.	.	Will dated 1465.
He was the father of			
ROGER TOWNSEND,	.	.	Will dated 1492.
He was the father of			
SIR ROGER TOWNSEND,	.	.	Will proven May 10, 1552.
He was the father of			
SIR ROBERT TOWNSEND,	.	.	Died Feb. 8, 1555.
He was the father of			
THOMAS TOWNSEND,	.	.	Buried June 12, 1591.
He was the father of			
HENRY TOWNSEND,	.	.	Buried Aug. 22, 1625.
He was the father of			
THOMAS TOWNSEND,	.	.	Died Dec. 22, 1677.
He was the father of			
SAMUEL TOWNSEND,	.	.	Died Dec. 21, 1704.
He was the father of			
ISAAC TOWNSEND,	.	.	Died Jan. 16, 1717.
He was the father of			
JEREMIAH TOWNSEND,	.	.	Died Jan. 6, 1803.
He was the father of			
NATHANIEL TOWNSEND,	.	.	Died Nov. 16, 1834.
He was the father of			
JUDGE CHARLES TOWNSEND,	.	.	Died Sept. 14, 1847.

\*He was the father of—

GEORGE C. TOWNSEND, d. Jan. 30, 1852.	CHARLES TOWNSEND, d. Sept. 1, 1877.
He was the father of	He was the father of
CHARLES TOWNSEND (and children).	REV. CHARLES TOWNSEND
EDWARD W. TOWNSEND, deceased.	(and children).
LOUIS TOWNSEND (son William	HARRIET TOWNSEND (WELLINGTON)
and grandson William G.).	(and children).
GEORGE TOWNSEND (daughter	E. CORNING TOWNSEND
Madeline).	(and children).
	CORA TOWNSEND.

\* He was also the father of four daughters: Lena M., Jane C., Mary W., and Fanny H.

# EXPLANATION

of the

## CHART OF DIRECT DESCENT.

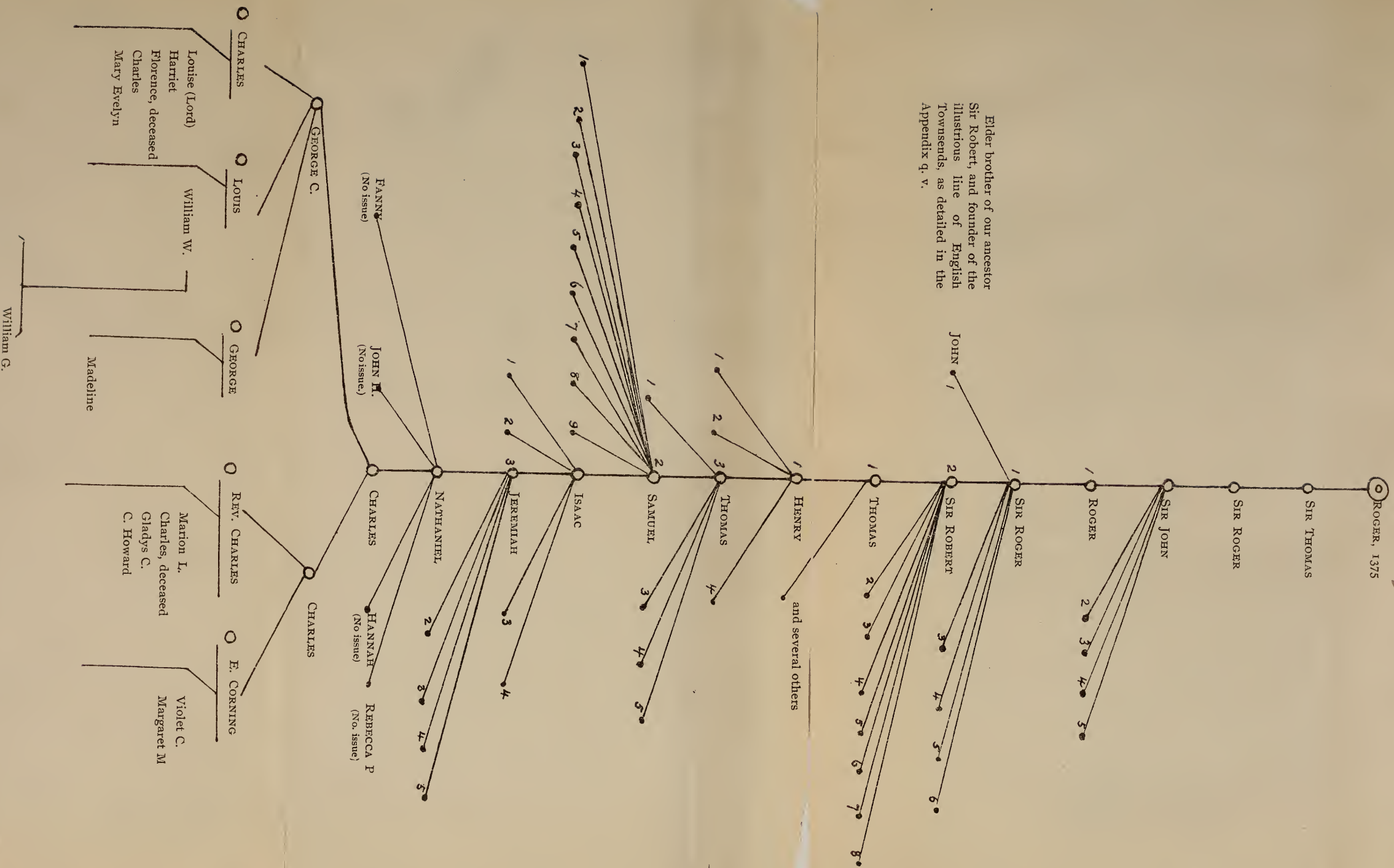


In the following chart giving the direct descent from Roger de Townshend, of 1375, to the present generation of our Townsend line, an effort is made to so clearly present the same that at a glance one can be able to tell just how and where our particular line maintains its integrity of descent, apart from its kindred collateral branches. The chart is therefore so arranged as to show not only the number of children in each preceding family of the direct line (ours), but also whether each ancestor was the first-born of the family or otherwise. Thus, to illustrate, we see at a glance that our ancestor Isaac was the last born child in a family of ten, while Thomas (2d,) was the first-born in a family of eight.

A consultation of the chart reveals the fact that seven of our ancestors were first-born, two were second-born, two were third-born, etc. It also shows us the interesting fact, very clearly, that in nineteen generations, covering a period of over five hundred years, and in direct line, there never was lack of male issue to perpetuate the family and name, though in the case of Nathaniel, the line came nearly to extinction owing to the fact that of his five children, but one lived to have issue, our ancestor Judge Charles Townsend.

# CHART OF DIRECT MALE DESCENT.

Elder brother of our ancestor Sir Robert, and founder of the illustrious line of English Townsends, as detailed in the Appendix q. v.







It will also be evident that the further perpetuation of this line of Townsends depends upon the maturity and marriage of children of Charles Townsend, of Elizabeth, N. J., Louis Townsend, of Elizabeth, N. J., George Townsend, of Bensonhurst, L. I., Rev. Charles Townsend, of Orange, N. J., and E. Corning Townsend, of Buffalo, N. Y.

## HISTORICAL STATEMENT

Concerning the Individuals of the  
DIRECT TOWNSEND LINE from ROGER de TOWNSHENDE,  
1375, to Rev. CHARLES TOWNSEND, and others.



### ROGER de TOWNSHENDE.

ROGER de TOWNSHENDE is the first one in the line of Townsend ancestry of this investigation, concerning whom we are possessed of any definite historical facts; and of him we know nothing save that he was born about 1375, married Catherine, daughter of John Atherton, of County Sussex, and was the father of

### SIR THOMAS de TOWNSHENDE.

SIR THOMAS de TOWNSHENDE, son of Roger, married Agnes, daughter of William Payne, "gentleman." He was buried in the choir of White Friar's church, in Fleet St., London, April 1, 1421. He was the father of

### SIR ROGER TOWNSEND.

SIR ROGER TOWNSEND, son of Thomas, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Giggs, of Rollesby, in Norfolk. He was the father of

### SIR JOHN TOWNSEND.

SIR JOHN TOWNSEND, son of Roger, married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Lunsford, of Rumford,



Essex. Some traditions state that he was killed in a duel. His will bears the date of Feb. 16, 1465, and was proved Jan. 4, 1466; and he orders "his body to be buried in the middle of the church of St. Mary's, Raynham, before the image of the crucifix of our Lord," and appoints one secular priest "to celebrate for his soul and that of his wife, for the space of twenty years." He was the father of four daughters and one son,

### ROGER TOWNSEND.

ROGER TOWNSEND, son of John, entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was elected a governor in 1461. In 1472 he was a member of parliament of Calne, in Wiltshire. In 1476 he completed the whole purchase of Raynham. In 1480 he was an assistant to the House of Lords in parliament. In 1485 he was King's sargeant-at-law, and the next year was made a justice of the common pleas by Richard the 3d. He was knighted by Henry the 7th at Worcester.

Roger Townsend made his will Aug. 14, 1492, and it was proved in 1493; in it he ordered his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Katherine, church of St. Mary's, Raynham; or if his decease occurred in London, then he wished to be interred in the church of White Friars. In his will he makes "his wife Eleanor" guardian of his eldest son

### SIR ROGER TOWNSEND.

ROGER TOWNSEND, son of Roger, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his day, and the recipient of many honors from both king and parliament. He was knighted in 1545, and is recorded in history as being a gentleman of great honor and worth, both

at home and at court. He was, in fact, one of the king's privy council. On Jan. 2, 1539, he attended the marriage reception of King Henry the 8th. By act of parliament, Sir Roger was appointed a commissioner to raise the sum of 163,000 pounds by a poll tax (year 1513) for defraying the expense of taking Teroven and Tournay.

Sir Roger took for his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William de Breuse, of a very ancient and honorable family living at Wonham Hall, Suffolk. Burke's Peerage tells us that in consequence of this alliance, the Townsend family may quarter the arms of the ancient Barons of Brember, of the family of Braose, and likewise of Milo, Earl of Hereford, Newmarch, Baron Brecknock, etc., etc.

In his will, dated July 31, 1551, Sir Roger orders his body to be buried at Raynham. His will was proven May 10, 1552, and he was buried in the church of St. Mary's, Raynham.

Sir Roger was the father of six sons and two daughters. From his eldest son John, there descended a line of most illustrious Townsends, containing names made celebrated in England's government, conquest, arts and letters. (See appendix.) The line of Townsends now under investigation are descended from Sir Roger's *second* son, John's brother

### SIR ROBERT TOUNSHEND.

SIR ROBERT TOUNSHEND, KT., second son of Sir Roger, made for himself a most distinguished name, even though he did not have the good fortune to be born first son. In his father's will Robert is called "Sir Robert Townshend, Knt.," and to him his father bequeaths his "cheyne of gold."

Sir Robert married Alice, daughter of Robert Poppy, Esq., of Twyford, County Suffolk. Their marriage indenture is dated Oct. 1, 1516. Sir Robert was of the society Lincoln's Inn in the early part of the reign of King Henry the 8th, and became as eminent as his ancestor in the study of law. It is on record that he, in company with his father, attended the Duke of Norfolk at the reception of Lady Ann, daughter of John, Duke of Cleves, who married Henry the 8th Jan. 1, 1539.

Sir Robert was afterwards made King's sargeant-at-law, in 1541, and was knighted by King Henry the 8th at Hampton Court, on Trinity Sunday, 1545. He was also the same year made Lord Chief Justice of Chester, in which post he was continued by both King Edward the 6th and Queen Mary.

Sir Robert died on Feb. 8, 1855-6, possessed of great wealth. He was buried in the high chancel of Ludlow church, in an altar tomb, which is a remarkable example of an early and very rich classic monument of the times. On the top of it, cut in marble, are the full-length recumbent figures of himself dressed in full armor, and wife in the costume of her day, while figures of his children surround the base of the tomb.

Over the monument, built in the solid masonry of the chancel, is a beautiful Gothic arch, and the family crest, a buck trippant, crowns the whole fabric which is decorated with escallop shells and other insignia of the family. Above the monument on the walls are the Townsend arms, with other quarterings. Across the coping of the top of the tomb are the words—



“ Here lyeth the body of  
 Sir Robert Townshende, Knight,  
 Chief Justice of the Council in the Marches of Wales  
 and Chester,  
 and  
 Alice, his wife,  
 daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Poppy, Esq.,  
 who had between them twelve children, six sons  
 and six daughters, lawfully begotten.”

On the paneling of the monument are the names of Sir Robert's children, but time has obliterated most of them. The names, however, of Thomas (my ancestor), Robert, Isaac and Henry are still visible.

Robert died at Salop (or Shropshire) Feb. 8, 1556. He was the father of eight children. His first born son and heir, who was at that time “twenty-two years of age and more,” was my ancestor

### THOMAS TOWNSEND.

THOMAS TOWNSEND, of Bracon-Ash, eldest son of Sir Robert Tounshend and his wife, Lady Alice, was the first-born of a family of eight children.

It is of interest to note that among the other children was a brother named Henry, who married the daughter of Sir Rowland Henry, Lord Mayor of London, and by her this Henry had a son Hayward Townsend, M. P., and a daughter Mary Townsend, who became the wife of Sir Philip Cromwell, uncle of Oliver Cromwell.

Resuming, Thomas Townsend was married at Beckenham, Kent, June 27, 1558, to his first wife, the Lady Elizabeth Styles Periente, daughter of George Periente, a great man under King Henry the 4th.

Thomas Townsend was Lord of the Manors of Hethill, Pennes, Stanfield Hall, Carlton Curson,

Carlton Peweral, and held interest in other manors, as well as the advowson of the church of Bracon-Ash. History records that on Aug. 16, 1578, "he and his lady" entertained Queen Elizabeth at Bracon-Ash Hall, where she dined while on her progress through Norfolk to Norwich. She afterwards sent her hostess a beautiful golden bowl in memory of her hospitality.

In tracing the history of this ancestor Thomas Townsend, we obtain an interesting side-light on the reformatory instinct that prevailed under Queen Elizabeth. The matter is outlined in "Annals of the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth."

*Book 1, A. D. 1571, Page 162, 3, 4, Chap. 12.*

"Champion, the Jesuit, persuades the Bishop of Gloucester to renounce his religion. Many now leave off coming to church. Of this sort were some gentlemen of Norwich Diocese. The bishop's letter thereupon moved by order of the privy council.

"There followed now a diligent search for *Papists* throughout the kingdom, and many were taken up. For the Nation was awakened, not only by the insurrection in the North, but also more lately by the practices of the Scottish Queen and her friends.

"In the diocese of Norwich there were two persons of eminence, taken notice of viz.: Mr. Townsend and Mr. Hare. The former with his wife (Lady Style) had before come to church and partook of the prayers and sacrament, but more lately absented themselves, and forbore both. But upon admonition he did again resort to the church, but *his Lady would not*. This caused the Bishop to write this careful letter to him :

"LETTER FROM BISHOP OF NORWICH TO MR. TOWNSEND.

"After my hearty commendation, I have been often advertised that you and *My Lady*, your wife, do absent yourselves from Church, and hearing divine services, and the re-

ceiving of the sacrament. I have hoped still that my favorable forbearing, together with your duties in this behalf, would have moved you to have conformed yourself and yet I hear, and thank God for it, that for your own part you come on very well, and shall, by God's grace, increase daily.

"But touching my lady, I hear she is willfully bent, and little hopes, as yet, for her reformation, to the displeasure of Almighty God, the breach of the Queen's Majesty's Laws and my danger and peril to suffer so long, and an evil example and encouragement to many others. And because I am sharply called upon by some in authority to see speedy information of such abuses either else to certify such disobedience that it may be reformed elsewhere. I have thought good at this time by my friendly letters to admonish you and your wife, that for her part chiefly she be more diligent from henceforth to the church, to hear the words of God, and receive the sacrament according to the richest institution of the gospel of Christ to her comfort, as she hath done before hand times, as I have heard, in the time of King Edward and since in the days of Queen Mary in Popery and blindness, when that sacrament was abused, and yet the half thereof taken away from the people and when prayers were made in strange tongues, neither edifying to the hearer nor to the utterer, for the most part.

"St. Augustin saith : 'Set apart the understanding of the mind and no man hath fruit or profit of the things he perceiveth not,'—and again, 'What profit is there in speech, be it never so perfect, if the understanding of the hearer cannot attain unto it.' St. John saith : 'This is the condemnation of the world, that light has come into the world, and men love darkness more than light.' I could use many authorities and examples, but at this—I forbear to be tedious. The fault is great in a subject to disobey the law established and to give examples of disobedience to others, in keeping a form in honoring God to his dishonor under a vain color of zeal, but contrary to knowledge.

"My duty and place of calling, together with my conscience to Godward, cannot suffer me to know such disorder and to suffer the same any longer, and, therefore, *I desire you both from henceforth to frequent the church and receive the sacrament as becometh Christians* as I may be certified

forthwith, both of the one and of the other, which I look for, otherwise this is most assured *I will not fail to complain of you both to her Majesty's Council*, wherewith neither of you shall have just cause to be offended, since you are so friendly admonished of your faults and have had so long time to amend.

"And thus I bid you hearty farewell.

"At Ludham, this 12th day of February, 1571.

"JOHN, Bp. Norwich.

"To MR. TOWNSEND, of Braken-Ash."

Our ancestor, Thomas Townsend, the recipient of the foregoing ecclesiastical admonition survived it by twenty years, and was buried at Bracon-Ash, Norfolk, June 12, 1591. Queen Elizabeth evidently bore Mr. and Mrs. Townsend no ill will for their church derelictions, for her visit at their house, noted above, was seven years after the date of the bishop's letter.

Contemporaneous inquiries relative to the estate of "Thomas Townshend" are on record in England, viz :

*Chancery Inq. p. m. 33 ; Elizabeth, Part 2, No. 71,*

a long and very quaint document. Thomas had several children, but all died young except my ancestor,

### HENRY TOWNSEND.

HENRY TOWNSEND, son of Thomas, was born to him by his first wife Elizabeth Periente (Lady Styles). Though having two brothers, Henry was "son and heir," and was baptized "ye last of May, 1568."

The record informs us that Henry Townsend, "gentleman," and Margaret Forthe, "gentlewoman," were married at St. John Zacharies, London, by Rev. Ambrose Golden, minister, Nov. 5, 1590. This wife was buried at Bracon-Ash June 23, 1596. He married a second wife in due time, but by her there was no issue.



The estates of Henry Townsend were encumbered even before the death of his father Thomas ; and so he sold Bracon-Ash to one Sir Edmund Riche in 1559. A contemporary copy of the original will of Henry Townsend, "gentleman," is on record in the District Registry at Norwich, England ; it is a very long and involved document, and couched in the quaint idiom and language of the day ; in it he leaves to his son Thomas, my ancestor, as follows :

" I giue and devyse unto Thomas Townshend, *gent*, my other sonne, Three hundred pownds of like lawfull money, to be paid unto him by ffyfte pownds a yeare."

Henry spelled his name " Townsend " and " Townshend " indiscriminately. He was buried at Gedding, County Suffolk, Aug. 22, 1625. He was the father of four children, the third child being my ancestor,

### THOMAS TOWNSEND.

(With this Thomas Townsend the line of descent is transferred from England to America.)

THOMAS TOWNSEND, third son of Henry Townsend by Henry's first wife, was born at Bracon-Ash, Norfolk. After the sale of the Norfolk estates, as noted above, he resided at Gedding, County Suffolk, until he achieved his majority, at which time he moved to the neighborhood of London,

Tradition and family records inform us that Thomas Townsend came from London and settled at Lynn, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, about 1637-8. As John Winthrop, his relative, was governor of this colony, it is probable that his puritanical relation aided him to select a home in New England, to which place many of his kinsmen and neighbors had emigrated a few years before.

In 1638 Thomas was granted sixty acres of land with Lord Brook and others, by the town of Lynn. He subsequently bought other lands near the iron works and at Rumney Marsh, Chelsea. In the records he is called "husbandman," which occupation "many settlers of good families chose, as, not being trades-people, the most consistent with their landed interests."

Thomas' town house and lot of seven acres was on the present N. E. and S. E. corners of Franklyn and Mill (now Boston) streets. He was made a "freeman" March 14, 1639, calls himself "husbandman" in his well drawn deeds of gift to his children, and from his serving the public on more than one occasion, seemed to have been an important citizen; and from papers bearing his name, and his own beautiful autograph, now to be seen in the Secretary of State's office in Boston, we have sufficient evidence of his ability. The records tell us that he did not agree with the Salem and Lynn Puritans in their extreme measures, and was heartily opposed to persecutions. He was a Liberal, and a slight side-light is thrown upon his liberalism by his being recorded in favor, for one, "of his neighbor Armitage keeping an inn."

His wife was Mary Newgate (or Newdigate). She outlived him a number of years, he dying in Lynn, Dec. 22, 1677, aged 83, and his wife dying in 1692. Thomas sometimes spelled his name "Townshend." It has already been noted that many of Thomas' relations and connections had already come over from England,—from the Eastern counties and from the neighborhood of London. These colonists came over on account of their religion, many of them being obliged to flee from their native land under

assumed names, and therefore leaving no record of their departure.

Thomas is supposed to have been related to the first Lord Townsend, who was created by Charles the 2d, Baron Lynn, in 1661; also to an Archbishop, and to a Lord Mayor of London. He was a cousin of Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts Colony. After he had been in America some years a relation wrote him that if he would return to England he would have a church living. In Elizabeth's time the family were Catholic recusants, as we have noted in the foregoing copy of the letter of the Bishop of Norwich. Thomas was the father of five children: Thomas, Jr., born in 1637, John, born in 1640, Andrew, born in 1642, Elizabeth, and my ancestor

### SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, son of Thomas, was the second of five children, and was born in Lynn, Mass., about 1638. Descendants of his brother John, just noted above, were killed at the battle of Lexington.

Samuel settled at Winnisemet, or Chelsea, Mass., where he leased a farm of Gov. Richard Bellingham. He followed the vocation of a "husbandman," and was made "freeman" in 1683, he having joined the 2d Church, Boston, Sept. 18, 1681. He married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Davis. He was the administrator of his brother Andrew's estate, and the guardian of his children. He was also constable and town surveyor. From the inventory of his estate proved at Boston, Jan. 9, 1705, and settled by his heirs, July 22, 1708, he seems to have had his efforts repaid with gain, as his ownership of property in Rumney Marsh, Charlestown, and Boston proves.

Samuel lived and died at Winnisemet (Chelsea) and in the old burying-ground at Rumney Marsh (now Revere) is to be seen his grave-stone. His wife Abigail was buried in the Copp Hill cemetery, Boston, and her stone there records her death, Jan. 2, 1728, aged 87. Samuel died Dec. 21, 1704, aged about 66. His will can be seen in the Essex County, Mass., records. Samuel was the father of ten children, the last born being my ancestor

### ISAAC TOWNSEND.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, son of Samuel, was one of twins, his twin-brother Abraham out-living him many years. He was born in Chelsea, Mass., May 20, 1682, and settled in Boston. In 1716 he bought land on Winter St., adjoining Col. Penn Townsend's property. He was a witness of Gov. Bellingham's will. On July 7, 1703, he married Anne, daughter of Capt. Edmund Ranger. Isaac Townsend was killed at a fire in Boston, Jan. 16, 1717-18, aged 37. After his death, the property above mentioned was sold by his widow. She died in Boston, Nov. 8, 1726, aged 50. Isaac Townsend was the father of five children, his third born being my ancestor

### JEREMIAH TOWNSEND.

JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, son of Isaac, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1711. He was baptized in the "Old South Church" Nov. 18, 1711. He married twice, his second wife, our ancestress, being Rebecca Parkman, widow of Capt. Coit, of Boston, who was lost on a voyage from the West Indies. The date of his marriage to her is Oct. 9, 1746. She died in New Haven, Jan. 15, 1788.



Jeremiah moved with his family, and his brother Ebenezer to New Haven, Conn., where they settled May 20, 1739, and where he is recorded as being a large purchaser of land. His change of residence to New Haven was through a suggestion of his friend William Greenough, a ship-wright of New Haven. I read that "Jeremiah Townsend left to his descendants and younger contemporaries, many known to the writer (*e. g.*, Charles Hervey Townsend, of New Haven), a record of his family, together with a tradition which has been proved correct by evidence collected from England and from the Colonial records, and supported by numerous facts and circumstances."

Jeremiah died at New Haven, Jan. 6, 1803, and was buried in the old church-yard in the rear of the first church on the Green next his two wives; the foundation of the west wall of the present edifice was laid across their graves, and their monuments are now preserved in the crypt lately renovated.

Jeremiah had six children by his first wife, and five by his second wife, among which latter was my ancestor

### NATHANIEL TOWNSEND.

NATHANIEL TOWNSEND, son of Jeremiah, was born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 10, 1747. When we come to this name, we reach the first link touching modern times, for there are those still living (1897) who have distinct recollections of the person and personality of Nathaniel Townsend. Such persons can say to the infant child of Dr. William W. Townsend, of Rutland, Vt., that they remember its *great-great-great-grandfather*. Two such recollections, spanning six generations each, would bring us back to Henry

Townsend of 1625, who left his son "three hundred powns, to be paid by ffyte powns a yeare,"—and three such personal recollections would enable us to reach back to Sir John Townsend of 1466, who appointed a "secular priest to celebrate for his soul and that of his wife, for the space of twenty years." Thus closely is the distant past linked with the present.

Nathaniel was the first of five children born to his father by his second wife, Rebecca Parkman (Coit). He married Hannah, daughter of Capt. John and Zipporah Hughes, Sept. 7, 1774. In 1773 Nathaniel removed from New Haven to Norwich, Conn., and commenced business there in a store that then stood between the Governor Huntington house and the residence of Capt. W. R. Potter. It is recorded that he began life as a barber, combining with this a small mercantile business, which gradually became more extensive. In a shop "nearly opposite Jabez Huntington's store" was conducted in 1784 Nathaniel's barber business; and it is possibly in this shop that in 1777 he offers to pay "ten shillings per pound in cash, for long brown hair." In 1787 he advertises that he has just procured a workman from Philadelphia, and in his shop may be procured "the newest fashions in cushions and head-dresses."

In 1792 he removed to the historical "red shop" on the Green, and carried on a large trade in the various description of goods that made the stock of the then country merchant. Rum, maps, dry-goods, etc., are among the articles indicated by history. He soon supplemented this by the addition of the bakery business, for in 1793 we note his advertisement that he "has hired a regular bred baker from

Boston," proposes to the inhabitants of Norwich "to send his Bred Carraige round from the upper portion of the town, and through Chelsea every day except Sundays (designated by Slay bells), about 4 o'clock afternoons, with all those different kinds of Bread which those that are pleased to patronize this undertaking shall require. Butter and Groat Biscuit, Crackers, Ginger-bread, Sugar and Ginger Cookies, Rusk, Buns, etc., for sale in large or small quantities at his Bake House in front of the Goal."

He later sold in the same little "red shop" a varied stock of goods, paper-hangings, dry-goods, groceries, etc., "so possibly the bakery enterprise was soon relinquished." In addition to the other business, when it was conducted under the firm name of "Nathaniel Townsend and Son" (John), the manufactory of tobacco was also carried on in the basement.

The history of this little "red shop" is not uninteresting to those who are interested in these things at all. Some time before 1795 a part of village lot No. 5 was leased to one Gardner Carpenter. On this he built a store (or store-house), occupying thereby one-half the lot. After Carpenter's death in 1816, it was sold to Nathaniel and John Townsend. In the deed it is called the "red store," but this store is not identical with, nor must it be confounded with the "red shop" above referred to. In 1846 John Townsend sold it to Charles Charlton who altered it into a dwelling which, up to 1895, was occupied by his widow.

The *other half* of this "lot No. 5" was leased to Nathaniel Townsend in 1795, and is designated as that "on which his traiding or barber-shop now stands." But he was probably in possession of the

property sometime before, certainly as early as 1793.

Upon the decease of Nathaniel Townsend, the red shop passed into the hands of his son John H. who occupied it after that, more as a place where his old neighbors and friends could call in and see him and talk over the news of the day, than for any business purposes. After the death of this son John in 1858, the shop remained closed up and gradually fell into decay. An article appeared in the "Norwich Bulletin" in the year 1868, reciting the history of the "red shop," which was then being demolished, and in that article we read that "a portion of the roof broke in a few years ago, and since then the storms have not only beaten upon but into the old red shop." It passed from John H. Townsend, on his decease, into the hands of his sister Rebecca P. Townsend, of Buffalo, N. Y., and under her directions the old and dilapidated building was torn down, the land itself was shortly sold, and the dwelling now standing on the lot was erected.

The article in the "Norwich Bulletin" of 1868, already referred to, begins as follows: "Within the past week we have noticed that the old red building, which has stood on the west side of the Green up town for more than a century and known as the 'Townsend shop,' was being torn down, and thus another ancient land-mark removed. There is not any record when the old shop was built, or who was its first occupant; but it has been in the possession of the Townsend family from 1792 until the present time."

As to the dwelling house of Nathaniel Townsend and his family, it is recorded that about 1746, or soon



after, John Hughes built on land purchased from the Huntington heirs a house which he deeded in 1802 to the family of his daughter and son-in-law Nathaniel Townsend. In 1861 the house was burnt to the ground, all heirlooms and articles of interest being thus destroyed.

Nathaniel Townsend died Nov. 15, 1834, at the advanced age of 86 years, and it is a matter of tradition that up to his last illness there was seldom a day that he failed to put in an appearance at the old "red shop."

In the summer of 1896 the compiler of these notes made a pilgrimage to "Old Norwich Town," and though finding but few existent traces of the old Townsend family once so important in the place, yet enough was found and seen to amply repay one for the journey there. For within a very few moments after entering Norwich, I was lucky enough to encounter the venerable lawyer Mr. Wait, who remembered "Nat Townsend," as he called him, most distinctly, and was full of reminiscences and traditions.

"Old Norwich" is removed from the modern town of the same name by a distance of some two or three miles. Upon reaching the former, one is impressed at once with the air and sentiment of antiquity that still lingers about the place. It would seem as though there had come to the old town but little change and alteration in the passing years.

Prominent in the place, now as ever, is the "Old Green." Ranging around on all sides of it are the quiet homes and the half-dead little stores that characterize the environment of an "Old Green." Walking thereabouts, one seems to step backward a century at least.

It was not difficult to find the sites of the places mentioned in this sketch; "Lot No. 5" was of course still there, the left half being occupied by Mrs. Charlton's dwelling, and the right half, upon which stood the famous "red shop" being now covered by the dwelling occupied by Mrs. Ray. Fortunately, next door to these dwellings, and in a little, quaint store fully as ancient as would have been the "red store," had it survived, I found a Mr. Carpenter, descendant of the Carpenter mentioned in this sketch, who not only had personal recollections of Nathaniel Townsend, but was also able to turn himself to his counter shelves, and from some nook therein, bring forth and present to me a brand new, unused honing-stone which once had formed part of the varied assortment of Nathaniel's stock in trade, at the "red shop." Mr. Carpenter was also able to find and present to me the old clipping from the "Norwich Bulletin" of '68, already referred to, and to show me, in an old account book of the store, yellow with more than a century of age, the various charges which had been posted therein, from time to time, against my ancestor Nathaniel, and his son John.

Within three minutes' walk of this place, is the site of the Townsend home, now covered by a modern building, and almost directly across the way from it is the entrance leading to the quaint old grave-yard—as typical an example of the old village grave-yards of the last century as one can find. After some searching, I found the plot occupied by the Townsend family, surrounded by an iron fence, upon the gate of which appeared the name "Townsend" in raised letters. Within this enclosure I found the graves of Nathaniel, his wife,

and his wife's parents—graves ill-conditioned and uncared for apparently this long time. Removing the tangle of over-growing weeds, it was not difficult to read upon the old and tottering stones the names, dates and epitaphs of those sleeping there their last sleep.

The only known portrait of Nathaniel Townsend passed into the keeping of his daughter Rebecca, who, before her death, gave it to her niece, Anna Townsend Stone, and who, in her turn, has presented it to the author. It is an old-fashioned silhouette, nearly life size, and yet betraying in every curve the strong face of Nathaniel Townsend. He was the father of five children :

Fanny, b. Nov. 7, 1775, d. March 29, 1836,  
John Hughes, b. Sept. 1, 1778, d. Oct. 4, 1858,  
Hannah, b. March 5, 1789, d. March 12, 1835.  
Rebecca Parkman ("Aunt Rebecca"), b. Aug.  
19, 1800, d. Dec. 5, 1879,

none of whom ever married, and also my ancestor,

### JUDGE CHARLES TOWNSEND.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, son of Nathaniel Townsend, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 22, 1786. His early life was spent in his native village until he was fifteen years of age, chiefly in attendance upon such schools as offered the best advantages for an ambitious youth. But he became anxious for broader possibilities of advance in the world than were offered in his home, and he accordingly obtained the consent of his parents to locate in the city of New York.

Removing to that city, he first obtained employment in a drug-store and engaged to board in a

French family. This arrangement gave him an opportunity to study the language and he soon became a master of it in its native purity. At the same time, he gained the confidence of his employer for his integrity, correct habits and the conscientious discharge of his duties. While in New York he also enjoyed the advantages of companionship with people of cultivated tastes and general intelligence. Outside of his business hours he employed his time in study.

In 1811 Mr. Townsend, in company with the man who was to be his life-long business associate, George Coit, moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where they formed a co-partnership and embarked in the drug business which they continued until 1817.

In 1814 Mr. Townsend, and his partner Mr. Coit, engaged in vessel building and transportation business which they continued during Mr. Townsend's life. Until the year 1821 the firm of Townsend and Coit was the only one following this business in Buffalo. They became very successful and the firm was widely known and respected for business promptness and integrity.

In 1813 Mr. Townsend was made Judge of Niagara County, which office he held until about 1826, discharging his duties with intelligence and impartiality.

In 1821 when the long agitated project of securing the construction of a harbor for Buffalo seemed likely to be abandoned, Judge Townsend, George Coit and others mortgaged their private property to the State and procured a loan of \$12,000 with which to commence the experiment of a harbor. The work was successfully carried out, and when its success was thus demonstrated



by private enterprise, the scheme was adopted by the State and subsequently by the general government, and rebuilt in its present form.

On May 9, 1846, the Buffalo Savings Bank was organized, and the first formal meeting of the incorporators was held May 28, 1846. At this meeting Hon. Charles Townsend was elected the bank's first president, in which office he continued until his death. Judge Townsend's name belongs high among those pioneers who were most devoted to the interests of the village and (in due time) city of Buffalo. By his uprightness of character, his excellent qualities of mind, and his unblemished business career, he gained the high respect of his fellow citizens.

Judge Townsend was married to Jane Corning at Albany, N. Y., June 5, 1819, and died at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1847, at which place he was buried. His wife died six years before him. He was the father of six children, as follows :

Anna M. (Stone) b. April 23, 1820, d.—

George C. b. Sept. 25, 1821, d. Jan. 30, 1852.

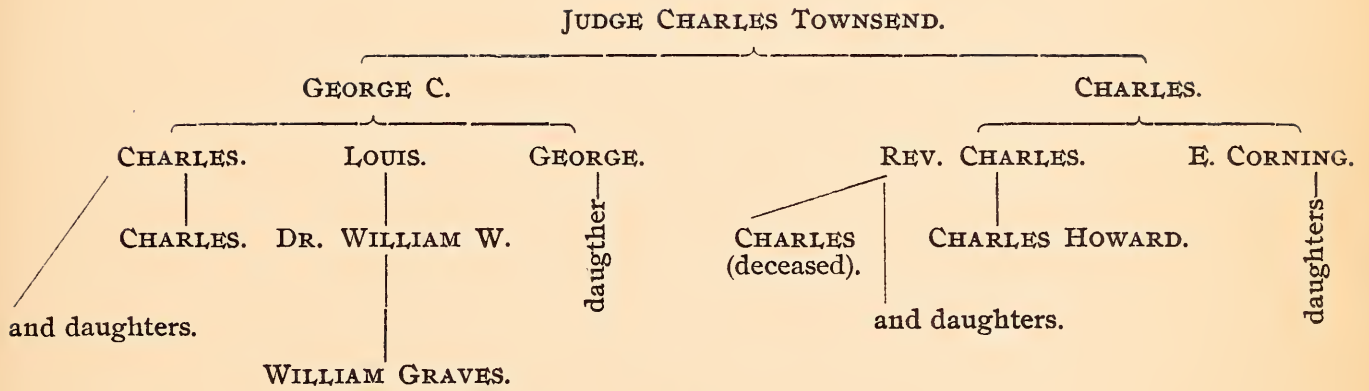
Jane C. (Wilson) b. Nov. 30, 1823, d.—

Mary W. (Rich) b. Dec. 5, 1826, d. Feb. 11, 1896.

Charles, b. April 12, 1831, d. Sept. 1, 1877.

Frances H., (Rosseel) b. July 25, 1835, d.—

It is evident, therefore, from the above, that the line and name of Townsend which I have been tracing from 1375 to the present day, is to be perpetuated by descendants of the above mentioned George C., and Charles, sons of Judge Charles. That it *may* be so perpetuated is evident from the following chart :



Continuation of the Ancestral Line of Townsends through

**GEORGE COIT TOWNSEND,**

Elder Son of Judge Charles Townsend, and his Descendants.



**GEORGE COIT TOWNSEND.**

GEORGE COIT TOWNSEND, the elder son of Judge Charles Townsend, of Buffalo, N. Y., was born Sept. 25, 1821, at Buffalo, N. Y. He was named after George Coit, the life-long friend and business partner of Judge Townsend, both of whom, under the firm name of Townsend & Coit, were the earliest merchants in the city of Buffalo. Very naturally, therefore, George found his own life shaping itself in the direction of mercantile pursuits. Not long after attaining his majority, he married Louise C. Matthews, of Buffalo, daughter of ex-Mayor Matthews, the ceremony taking place on Aug. 30, 1843.

After his marriage, George C. Townsend resided successively at Clarence, N. Y., Springville, N. Y., and Columbus, Ohio, transacting business as a merchant at each of these places. At Columbus he was in partnership connection with his brother-in-law, Alfred P. Stone. He died at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1852, and his children were as follows ;

Charles, b. July 1, 1844.

Louis, b. June 24, 1847.

Edward, b. July 24, 1849, d. Nov. 29, 1854.

George, b. Jan. 3, 1852.

## CHARLES TOWNSEND.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, son of the preceding George Coit Townsend, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 1, 1844. He entered upon the life of a merchant and manufacturer in 1867, well equipped therefor by previous years of schooling, supplemented by a course of civil engineering.

Mr. Townsend married Mary Evelyn Mulligan of Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1868. She died June 4, 1888, and was the mother of five children, as follows :

Louise, b. Jan. 31, 1870. Louise is now the honored wife of Rev. John Crary Lord, rector of All Saints Church, Navesink, N. J., to whom she was married Oct. 10, 1894.

Harriet, b. April 1, 1874.

Florence, b. Sept. 7, 1875, d. May 18, 1880.

Charles, b. Nov. 10, 1881.

Mary Evelyn, b. June 5, 1884.

Charles Townsend has resided in Elizabeth, N. J., since 1859, where, for twelve years he has been Treasurer of Christ Church, and is a trustee of Elizabeth Hospital. He is also a member of the Church Club of New York City. On Feb. 24, 1892, he married for his second wife, Mrs. Kate S. Hoadley, of Elizabeth, N. J.

## LOUIS TOWNSEND.

LOUIS TOWNSEND, second son of the preceding George Coit Townsend, was born June 24, 1847. He entered business life at an early age, and followed it for many years. On June 8, 1869, Louis married Miss Caroline Wilhelmina McKinley, daughter of



William and Jane R. McKinley. The ceremony took place at Elizabeth, N. J., and was performed by the Rev. D. F. Warren, D.D. Louis is the father of one child :

William Warren, born at Elizabeth, N. J., April 8, 1870. William Warren Townsend, M.D., is a practising physician in Rutland, Vt., and is himself the father of one child, William G., who was born Sept. 30, 1896. Here we find, therefore, the first child of the latest generation, and in Dr. W. W. Townsend, the honor of being its parent, and in Louis Townsend, the distinguishing of being the first grand-father of the present line of first-cousins. Dr. William W. Townsend was educated in the schools of Elizabeth his birthplace, in Trinity School New York City, and in the universities of Virginia and Vermont. He graduated from the medical department of the latter institution in 1893. He has had an extensive hospital experience, having served in the Elizabeth General Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. At present he is honorably filling the following connections : visiting physician to the Rutland Hospital : President of and special surgeon to the Rutland Dispensary ; special surgeon to the Vermont State House of Correction ; and affiliates in membership with the following bodies : Vermont State Medical Society, Rutland Co. Medical Society, Elizabeth Clinical Society ; he is also an extensive contributor to the medical journals of the day. Dr. Townsend married Miss Agnes Lydia Graves, daughter of O. W. and Ida Graves, at Richmond Hill, Long Island, Nov. 12, 1895.

### EDWARD TOWNSEND.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, third son of the preceding George Coit Townsend, was born June 24, 1849, and died Nov. 29, 1854.

### GEORGE TOWNSEND.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, fourth son of the preceding George Coit Townsend, was born Jan. 3, 1852, at Columbus, Ohio. He was educated at Andalusia College, Andalusia, Pa., where he obtained the honor of graduating at the head of his class.

Desiring to supplement his years of study by some knowledge of practical life, and impelled, doubtless, by a natural spirit of adventure common to most young men, George shipped before the mast, on the ship "Nightingale." During a terrific storm off Cape Horn, the vessel was almost wrecked. This necessitated putting back to Rio de Janiero, Brazil, where repairs were made to the ship. After a stay of three months in Rio, the vessel proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco, where she arrived safely.

George Townsend chose to remain in San Francisco and try his fortunes in that then little known country. Though a stranger in a strange land, he yet succeeded, through his own efforts, in securing a responsible position with the firm of Van Winkel & Davenport, iron merchants. He remained in this place and business for the space of three years, and then returned overland to New York.

It was not long before he became connected in that city with the oldest and largest manufacturers of sand-paper in the United States, Baeder, Adam-

son & Co., and at the present time he is still engaged in that pursuit.

On June 1, 1892, George Townsend married Jessie Whitehead Turnbull, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and settled at Bensonhurst, L. I., where he has since made his home, and at which place he was one of the five original trustees of the Church of the Advent. George is the father of one child :

Madeline, b. Sept. 8, 1894.

Chart showing the Descendants of GEORGE COIT TOWNSEND of Buffalo, N. Y.

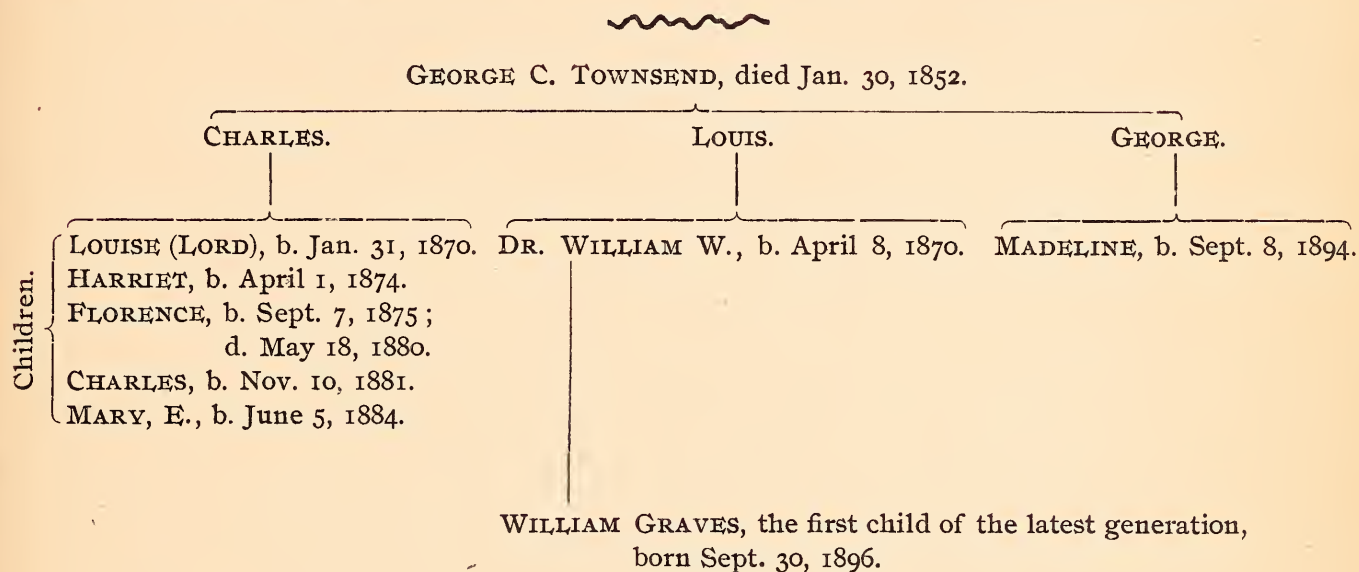
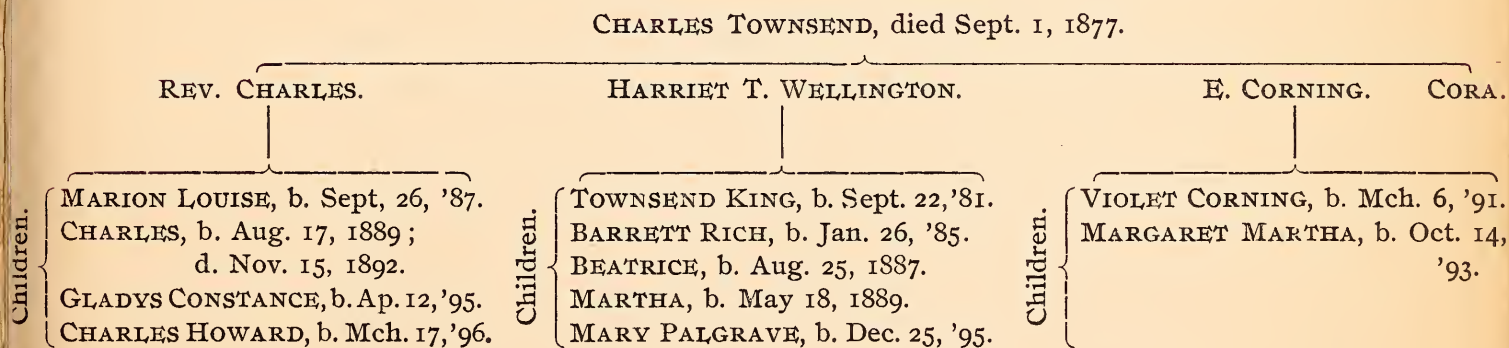


Chart showing the Descendants of CHARLES TOWNSEND of Buffalo, N. Y.





Continuation of the Ancestral Line of Townsends through

CHARLES TOWNSEND,

Second Son of Judge Charles Townsend and his Descendants.



CHARLES TOWNSEND.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, second son of Judge Charles Townsend, and father of the author, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 12, 1831. He was prepared for college at Andover, Mass., and entered Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1853, obtaining and maintaining a creditable standing in a class a majority of whose members were men of such ability and power that in after years it became known as "the famous class of '53." In his college life, Mr. Townsend enjoyed the intimacy and confidence of men whose friendship it was an honor to possess, friendships which in many instances lasted through life.

Mr. Townsend married Martha S. Rich at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1856. Miss Rich was the daughter of Gaius Barrett Rich, one of the early pioneers of Buffalo; the marriage ceremony was performed in the North Presbyterian Church, just at twilight, and such was the unusual loveliness of the bride and the beauty of the entire service and surroundings, that the occasion has become historic in the social reminiscences of Buffalo. The wedding journey consisted of a trip to Europe on a sailing vessel, a

no small undertaking at that time, and one that was rendered especially enjoyable by the fact that the captain was a near relative. He went down with his ship on the next voyage.

Immediately after his return from a five-month wedding journey, Mr. Townsend entered the Bank of Attica, of Buffalo, and assumed the position of Cashier, which post he held until 1872, when he felt himself obliged to resign on account of failing health. In company with various and varying members of his family, Mr. Townsend followed his resignation from business by a succession of many trips to Europe in the hope of regaining his health. And although this was not among the possibilities, yet he undoubtedly prolonged his life a number of years by the benefit received from these foreign tours.

Mr. Townsend was a man of intense moral and religious convictions, even strongly marked as early as his college life. He became a communicant in the North Presbyterian Church April 2, 1858, and such was his devotion and sterling Christianity that he was ordained a ruling elder in the same church Jan. 1, 1871. And yet he did not deem it necessary that these convictions should interfere with the legitimate enjoyments and pleasures of life, nor did they. In consequence he was a man of great geniality, unbounded humor, and ever in demand with those who could enjoy the keenest wit and the brightest repartee.

Mr. Townsend was a man of rich literary gift, and a fine taste in arts and letters. He rejoiced to number scholars and artists among his intimate friends. His facile pen was often at the service of reforms to be effected and wrongs to be righted. His college

life, his many trips abroad, coupled with a great power of observation and equally great facility in expression all united in not only making his mind a rich store-house of information but a ready reservoir of valuable impartation to his friends.

Finally, there came a last trip to the old country. It was taken, hoping against hope. A winter at Nice seemed to justify the thought that life might yet be prolonged ; but it was not to be ; and at the early age of 47, surrounded by all his family, Mr. Townsend breathed his last, at the village of Haslach, Sept. 1, 1877, in the midst of the Black Forest scenery and balsam air that he loved so well. And with his departure there left a soul that had been brave and consecrated in life, and was courageous in death.

Mr. Townsend left the following children :

Charles, b. July 15, 1857.

Harriet, b. June 12, 1859.

E. Corning, b. June 10, 1861.

Cora, b. Jan. 10, 1867.

### **Rev. CHARLES TOWNSEND.**

CHARLES TOWNSEND, compiler of this book, and son of the preceding Charles Townsend, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 15, 1857. Upon leaving the High School of that city, he engaged in journalism, and continued his connection with that profession until, in company with his parents he proceeded to Europe, where he supplemented two years of previous study there with still another year of study and travel.

After the death of his father in Germany, he returned to this country, entered upon the study of

theology, and was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary in the class of '83. He assumed at once pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Lansingburgh, N. Y., where he achieved the unusual distinction of rounding out ten successful and prosperous years in a first pastorate. In 1893 he was called to the pastorate of the Woodland Ave. Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, and was installed in that position on the first Tuesday evening of May, 1893.

On April 9, 1895, Mr. Townsend was the recipient of a call for his pastoral services from the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., which call was accepted, and he was installed as pastor of that church on the evening of June 20th of that year.

Mr. Townsend has frequently sat as Commissioner in Synod and General Assembly of his church, has been a frequent contributor with his pen to the discussion of the problems of the day, and in a very minor degree has dipped into authorship.

On the evening of June 10, 1884, Mr. Townsend was married to Miss Louise Markham, daughter of Frank Markham of New York City, the ceremony taking place in St. James Church. Their children are as follows: Marion Louise, born at Lansingburgh, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1887; Charles, born at the same place, Aug. 17, 1889, and dying there Nov. 15, 1892, where he is also buried; Gladys Constance, born at Cleveland, Ohio, April 12, 1895; and Charles Howard, born at Orange, N. J., March 17, 1896.



## HARRIET TOWNSEND.

HARRIET TOWNSEND, second child of Charles Townsend (the 2d) was born at Buffalo, N. Y., June 12, 1859. She received her education at the Buffalo Female Seminary, a training which was afterwards supplemented by a course of European schooling. She was married February 26, 1880, to George B. Wellington, of Troy, N. Y., the ceremony taking place at the North Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, and being performed by the Rev. Dr. A. T. Chester. Mr. Wellington is a graduate of Williams College, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Albany Law School, having taken all these degrees at the time of his marriage. Their home is at Troy, N. Y., where Mr. Wellington is practising law in the front ranks of his profession. Children born to them are as follows: Townsend King, b. Sept. 22, 1881; Barrett Rich, b. Jan. 26, 1885; Beatrice, b. Aug. 25, 1887; Martha, b. May 18, 1889; Mary Palgrave, b. Dec. 25, 1895.

## EDWARD CORNING TOWNSEND.

EDWARD CORNING TOWNSEND, third child of Charles Townsend (the 2d) was born at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1861. At the completion of his American and European schooling he began the study of law, and read the same in the offices of the following firms: Marshall, Clinton & Wilson, of Buffalo, N. Y., Parker & Countryman, of Albany, N. Y., and Smith & Wellington, of Troy, N. Y. After following the required course at the Albany Law School, he graduated therefrom in 1883, and was duly admitted to the Bar in the fall of the same year.

Edward Corning at once applied himself with diligence and enthusiasm to the practice of his pro-

fession in the city of his birth, and in due time (1887) became one of the organizers of the Buffalo Law School, now the Department of Law of the University of Buffalo. Despite the saying that a prophet hath honor save in his own country, Mr. Townsend was appointed the Secretary and Treasurer of this Law department, and was afterward made professor of the subjects of "The Domestic Relations and Marriage and Divorce," which position he now occupies.

On June 10, 1890, Edward Corning Townsend was married to Violet Marion Alden, the ceremony taking place at All Saints Church, Margaret St., London, England, and being performed by Rev. Kingsbury Jameson, M. A. Miss Alden (Mrs. Townsend) is the daughter of William Livingston Alden, the seventh lineal descendant of John Alden of colonial fame. Edward Corning Townsend occupies an honored place in the social and business ranks in the city of his birth, and is highly esteemed as a faithful and enthusiastic lay worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a communicant ; and that his career may be long and honorable is naturally to be desired, inasmuch as he is, in that city, the only living descendant (male) bearing the Townsend name from Judge Charles Townsend, the early pioneer and settler of Buffalo. His children are as follows: Violet Corning, b. March 6, 1891, and Margaret Martha, b. Oct. 14, 1893.

### **CORA TOWNSEND.**

CORA TOWNSEND is the fourth child of Charles Townsend (the 2d) and was born at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1867. In common with the other three children,

she has been able to supplement an American education with the advantages of foreign residence and travel. Receiving her former training at the Buffalo Female Seminary, St. Agnes' School of Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. Theodore Irving's School, New York City, she has added to this scholastic training a most thorough and technical education on the piano, an education that gives her front rank in the musical centres of Buffalo. To a great and natural vivacity of nature, she joins a character that is loyal to the practical philanthropies of her native city, all of which has won her a large circle of friends by whom she is held in the highest esteem. In company with her brother, E. Corning, her brother's family, and her mother, she lives in the home at 686 Main St. which was the wedding gift to her mother by her mother's father, Gaius Barrett Rich.

In thus bringing to a close our study of this branch of the Townsend family, it is perhaps worthy to note the frequency with which the date "June 10th" occurs ; for on June 10, 1856, Charles Townsend was married to Martha Rich ; on June 10, 1861, E. Corning Townsend was born ; on June 10, 1884, Rev. Charles Townsend was married to Louise Markham and on June 10, 1890, E. Corning Townsend was married to Violet M. Alden.

## THE ENTIRE LINEAL DESCENT OF OUR ANECSTOR

## JUDGE CHARLES TOWNSEND,

Pioneer and Early Settler in the City of Buffalo, N. Y.



Judge Charles Townsend, of whom biographical mention has been already made in this volume, not only had two sons to perpetuate the Townsend lineage, George and Charles, *but he was the father of four daughters* as well. Inasmuch as all these daughters married, and became mothers of collateral branches under other names, we find to-day a very large number of those who can refer to Judge Townsend as their grandfather or great-grandfather. Indeed, so numerous is this band of near relatives, that to make an illustrating chart of their names would be too great a task for this little work.

That these pages may possess the greatest possible interest to our family, however, it is proposed here to indicate as well as may be, the extent to which, in three or four generations the descendants of Judge Charles Townsend have grown. It will be done as follows :

ANNA M. TOWNSEND (STONE), first child.	
“	mother of (1) { Jane Stone (Oates).
	“ mother of deceased son, Wil-
	“ liam, by first husband.
“	“ (2) { Sumner W.
	“ father of Rita Stone.
“	“ (3) Anna C. Stone (unmarried).
“	“ (4) Alfred P. Stone, married but no children.
“	“ Also of three children who died in infancy.
Total Stone descendants,	. . . 10.



GEORGE C. TOWNSEND, second child.

"	father of (1)	{ Charles Townsend.	
		" father of Louise T. (Lord).	
		" " Harriet.	
		" " Florence, dec'd.	
		" " Charles	
		" " Mary E.	
"	" (2)	Edward Townsend, deceased.	
"	" (3)	{ Louis Townsend.	
		" father of Dr. William W.	
		" father of William G.	
"	" (4)	{ George Townsend.	
		" father of Madeline.	
Total George Townsend descendants,			13.

JANE C. TOWNSEND (WILSON), third child.

"		mother of (1)	{	Walter Wilson.	
			{	"	father of Walter M.
			{	"	Gertrude.
			{	"	Margaret.
"	"	(2)	{	Gertrude C. (Francis).	
			{	"	mother of Guilford W.
			{	"	William C.
			{	"	Florence G.
"	"	(3)		Jennie C. Wilson, deceased.	
"	"	(4)		G. Reed Wilson (unmarried).	
"	"	(5)	{	C. Townsend Wilson.	
			{	"	father of Laura.
			{	"	Edmund G.
			{	"	Charles T.
"	"	(6)		James Arthur, deceased.	
"	"	(7)		Clarence W., deceased.	
"	"	(8)		Edward R. Wilson (unmarried).	
Total Wilson descendants,				.	18.

MARY W. TOWNSEND (RICH) fourth child.

"	mother of (1)	}	Charles T. Rich, deceased.	
"	"		"	father of Mary Belle.
"	"	}	(2) G. Barrett Rich.	
"	"		"	father of G. Barrett.
"	"	}	"	Harold P., dec'd.
"	"		(3) Andrew J. (unmarried).	
"	"		Child dying in infancy.	
Total Rich descendants,				8.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, fifth child.

"	father of (1)	{	Rev. Charles Townsend.	
			"	father of Marion L.
			"	Charles, dec'd.
			"	Gladys C.
"	"	(2)	Harriet Townsend (Wellington).	Charles Howard.
			"	mother of Townsend K.
			"	Barrett R.
			"	Beatrice.
			"	Martha.
"	"	(3)	Edward Corning Townsend.	Mary P.
			"	father of Violet C.
"	"	(4)	Cora Townsend (unmarried).	Margaret M.
Total Charles Townsend descendants,				16.

FANNY H. TOWNSEND (ROSSEEL), sixth child.

"	mother of (1) Fanny T. Rosseel (unmarried).
"	" (2) Pierre A. Rosseel, deceased.
"	" (3) Charles Rosseel (unmarried).
Total Rosseel descendants, . . . . 4.	

We find therefore, in making this summary of all descendants, that they figure as follows :

Anna M., and by her.....	10
George C., " him.....	13
Jane C., " her .....	18
Mary W., " " .....	8
Charles, " him.....	16
Fanny H., " her.....	4
<hr/>	
Total.....	69

It will be remarked by whosoever takes the trouble to examine this detailed statement, that these 69 descendants cover four generations exclusive of Judge Townsend himself. But they are all included in *three* generations, with the exception of just one, namely the child of Dr. William W. Townsend, the son of Louis Townsend, the son of George Townsend, the son of Judge Townsend. It therefore comes to Louis Townsend to obtain the honor of being the first grandfather in this generation of cousins.

## A BRIEF SKETCH OF "RAYNHAM,"

The English Home of some of our Earliest Ancestors.



In the perusal of this little work upon our ancestry, the reader will note an occasional reference to "Raynham," the home of some of the very first of our line. Raynham, or Reineham, as it is written in the Domesday book, takes its name from its being seated near a running stream of water, or river. In the Saxon and Teutonic languages the words *rhine*, *rhoue*, *rine*, *rain* and *rayn* signify rivers, lakes, etc. The water falling from the clouds, *ham*, *hame* and *heim* signify a dwelling-place or home. Hence the original Townsend estate of Raynham is derived from *rayn-heim* and means "river-home."

Without going into special detail, it suffices to say that originally these estates passed to the Townsend family through marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas de Haiville, to Sir Lodovic de Townsende, the estates having descended to this Elizabeth from her de Hautville ancestors, who themselves originally received them from William the Conqueror when he parcelled out lands among his military leaders after the Conquest. All this took place in the latter part of the eleventh century.

The first trace we see connecting our own ancestors with Raynham is found in the record telling us that our progenitor, Sir John Townsend, the fourth of the line,

was buried in the church of St. Mary's, Raynham. Then his son, Sir Roger, who is recorded as finishing the purchase of the whole Raynham estate, and who was his father's first son, was likewise buried in the same church. This Sir Roger had two sons, John and Sir Robert. Our family is descended from this second son. To John, the first-born, descended, naturally, the ancestral estates and domains. And it is consequently at this point that we, as a family, cease to have personal interest in Raynham, (e. g. 1552). Sir Robert, the second son and our ancestor, became a man of great renown, made his residence in Ludlow, Shropshire, and is there buried. Thomas, his eldest son and our ancestor, lived at Bracon-Ash, built and inhabited a splendid hall, and lies buried there. His son Henry, our ancestor, sold Bracon-Ash Hall in 1559 to Sir Thomas Riche, and subsequently lived and died at Gledding, County Norfolk. His son Thomas, our ancestor, removed in due time to America (e. g. 1637) and the line of descent was thereafter continued wholly in this country.

It is evident, therefore, as thus noted and remarked, that our personal interest in the ancestral Raynham ceases with its entail to John, the brother of our ancestor Sir Robert, in 1552. Only three of our own progenitors, therefore ever inhabited the ancestral home; nevertheless these are sufficient to give us ample grounds for interest in the old original estates.

The present Hall at Raynham was built in 1630 by a Townsend (Sir Roger, Bart.,) *not* in our direct line of ancestry, though of course of the same kin

The Hon. Martin I. Townsend visited Raynham in 1892 and wrote: "I found the family palace or mansion located in one of the richest rural nooks in England. The land is among the very best to be found in that island. . . . The palace stands in the midst of



an immense pasture of not less than from four to six hundred acres, furnishing when I saw it, the richest and sweetest feeding ground for close upon a thousand sheep. . . . In front of the palace and at the bottom of a slope stands a lake of water of no great extent but apparently of very considerable depth. This lake gives name to the locality."

Mr. Townsend also gave description of the exterior and interior of the Hall itself, which, he says, is but rarely occupied by the present Townsend family.

## APPENDIX.

The Collateral Branch of English Townsends, descended from our  
ANCESTOR SIR ROGER.



Our ancestor Sir Roger Townsend, who died in 1852, and who was head of the English house, appointed Baron of the Court of Common Pleas by Richard the 3d, knighted in 1545, etc., etc., was the father of six sons. How well his *second* son, Sir Robert Tounshend, my ancestor, overcame the deficiencies attendant upon being a *second* son and not the *first* son, of an English nobleman, may be amply seen in the foregoing sketch that I have made of his distinguished life and that of his successors, our ancestors.

As a matter of collateral interest, however, it will repay us to glance at the noble and illustrious line of Townsends in England's life and history, that descended from Sir Roger's *first* son, John. And in doing this we will avail ourselves liberally of the information gathered and compiled by the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, N. Y., in his little publication entitled : "A Short History of the English Townsends."

Among the descendants of Sir Roger's first son John, we find Roger Townsend, who, in 1558, was the owner of the estates, and whose principal residence was at Raynham. He was a celebrated sailor, who brought his own ships into the service of his sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, and after the defeat of the Spanish Armada,

was knighted for gallantry by the British Admiral Lord Howard, of Effingham. A younger brother of this Roger, named John, won knighthood for his gallant conduct at Cadiz, was a distinguished member of parliament under Queen Elizabeth, not only he, but all his family being zealous Protestants from the dawn of the Reformation, and giving their influence for Protestantism and for the Parliament against Charles the 1st.

We also find Richard Townsend, who was a Colonel under Cromwell, and who did such valiant service under the Protector, that he bestowed upon him large estates in Ireland, where his descendants are numerous to this day, being found at the Irish bar, and many of them in the offices of the Irish Episcopal Church.

Horatio Townsend, head of the house and proprietor of Raynham Hall, in the anarchy which ensued upon the death of Cromwell, exerted himself very effectually to secure the restoration of Charles the 2d to the throne. He thus won for himself and his family a distinguished position at the British Court. In 1661 Charles the 2d raised him to the Peerage by giving him the title of Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, and in 1682 advanced him to the dignity of Viscount Townshend of Raynham.

Charles Townsend was a very prominent statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, and was Secretary of State to King George the 1st. He married a sister of the celebrated statesman, Sir Robert Walpole.

Though nothing for us to boast of, yet it is a matter of interest for us to know that a second CHARLES TOWNSEND instigated, caused and accomplished the odious and unjust tax upon tea and other things, that brought to pass the American revolution. He did this while in power as the King's Secretary of State.

In the midst of one of his vigorous financial speeches in the British Parliament, Greenville, stopping short, ex-







EARL OF BUTE.

LORD NORTH.

CHARLES TOWNSEND.

ARCHBISHOP MARKHAM.

WILLIAM PITT.

GEORGE III.

## THE KING AND HIS MINISTERS.



claimed : " You are cowards, you dare not tax America, you are afraid of Americans." " Fear ! " answered Townsend, who was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, " Fear ! Cowards ! I dare tax Americans." Greenville then said, after a moment's silence : " Dare you tax Americans ? I wish to God I could see it," To which Townsend answered : " I will, I *will*." From all authentic accounts Charles Townsend was one of England's most powerful orators. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under George the 3d, and one of the Lords of the Treasury at the time of his death, Sept. 4, 1767. Upon the Saratoga monument at Schuylerville, N. Y., erected to commemorate the Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, is a bronze tablet entitled, " The King and his Ministers." The following reproduction of it, as well as many of the foregoing facts, I have obtained from a little publication entitled " The Townsends," by Malcolm Townsend of New York. It portrays Charles Townsend at a meeting of the King's Cabinet, apparently advocating some measure with great earnestness, perhaps the tax on tea.

Passing on now to another celebrated English Townsend, descendant of our common ancestor Roger of 1552, we notice George Townsend who attained high position in the British army. He fought at Dettingen, and at Fontenoy, and upon the fall of Gen. Wolfe upon the Plains of Abraham before Quebec, succeeded to the command of the British army, and received the surrender of that celebrated fortress. In 1787 he was further honored by being created Marquis of Townshend, in the county of Norfolk. The descent and title of this Marquis of Townshend have been maintained to the present day. In conclusion, it may be affirmed, in the words of Martin I. Townsend, that, " the Townsend family have borne a very prominent part in the history

of the English race for the last four hundred years, and have shared in all the vicissitudes of that people in the British Isles, as well as in America, during the eight hundred years which have elapsed since the conquest of England by the Norman branch of our Scandinavian ancestors."

As an illustration of the coincidences that are sometimes encountered in genealogical researches, it will be remarked that in the foregoing picture of the bronze tablet on the Schuylerville monument, the presence of Archbishop Markham is noted among the other members of George the 3d's cabinet. (Reference has already been made to the presence in this same group of Charles Townsend, who was George the 3d's Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

Archbishop William Markham was a great grandson of one Matthew Markham, whose brother, "Deacon" Daniel Markham, was a direct ancestor of Frank Markham of New York City, and whose daughter is the wife of Rev. Charles Townsend, compiler of this book. The coincidence referred to is therefore to be found in the fact that kinsmen (though remote) of both Rev. and Mrs. Charles Townsend are to be found in the bronze tablet of George the 3d's cabinet, on the monument commemorating the battle of Saratoga, at Schuylerville, N. Y.

*FINIS.*

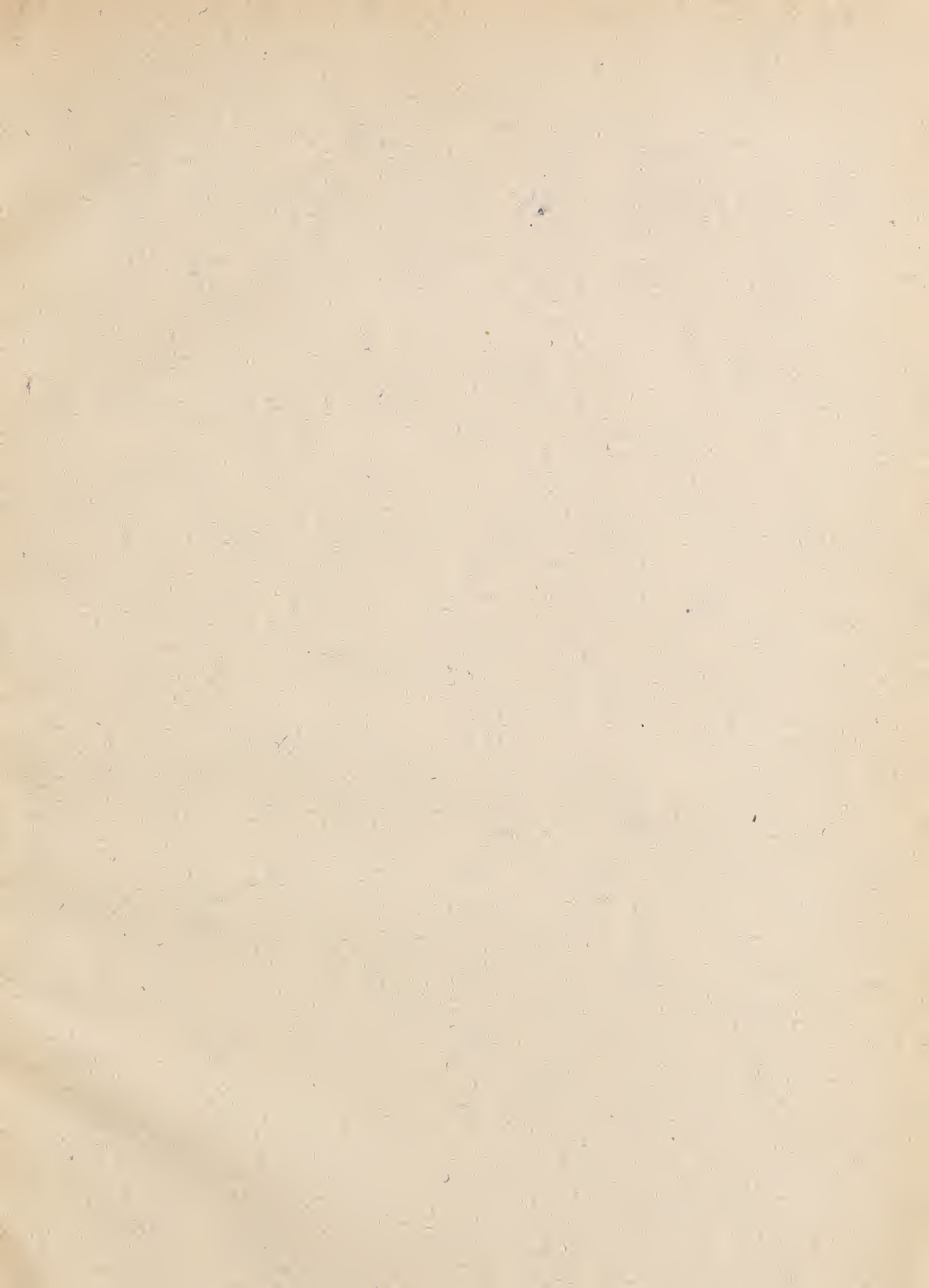
















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